

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

Exciting News from the Upper Potomac.

Reported Battles at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

General Dixon H. Miles Holding Harper's Ferry and Driving Back the Rebels.

Arrival of General McClellan at Frederick.

The Southern Troops Reported to be Retreating Across the Potomac.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Energetic Movements of Governor Curtin.

TROOPS POURING INTO HARRISBURG.

THE MILITARY PURGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Immense Preparations to Crush the Rebels.

THE VERY LATEST.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE VICINITY OF MARTINSBURG.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1862. The Chambersburg telegraph operator says that he heard firing all the afternoon from the vicinity of Martinsburg.

A HEAVY BATTLE SOUTH OF HAGERSTOWN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1862. The Bulletin is out in an extra with the following:—

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13—A. P. M. A heavy battle has been progressing south of Hagerstown for the last four hours. It is supposed to be between Jackson and the Union forces at Martinsburg.

We have been telegraphing all day for Home Guards and Grey Reserves, and hope they will report in companies, as all others do. After that is done they will be forward into regiments to suit them, if possible, but in accordance with the United States regulations. Send along the men.

The above despatch has been sent by T. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has been politely handed to us by Mr. E. C. Knight, one of the directors, who assures us that the company are prepared to forward ten thousand men to Harrisburg tonight.

Men are wanted in companies. Philadelphia should respond immediately. There is no time for delay.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1862. A despatch has just been received from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, from Harrisburg, stating that a battle is going on below Hagerstown, between Miles and Jackson's forces, and calling on all troops to rush to Harrisburg.

Our citizens are making a prompt response. Hundreds of armed men are rushing through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

THE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBELS REPORTED DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1862. The Baltimore American of this morning has the following:—

A gentleman who left Frederick Thursday afternoon states that when he left there was considerable consternation among the rebels with regard to a rumor that had just reached town of a heavy battle at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Dixon H. Miles repulsed an attack by General Loring, with great slaughter. The account was that Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburg.

Instead of marching towards Hagerstown, he had taken the river road by the canal, in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry.

The report was that when the river was covered with troops Gen. Miles opened fire upon them with his batteries from Camp Hall, and from the trestlework of the railroad with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned.

They had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by musket batteries, scattering them and strewing the field with dead.

That there was a fight at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday afternoon was well known in Frederick, as cannonading was heard there for fully four hours. The current rumor, both among rebels and citizens of Frederick, was as above stated.

THE DEFENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Washington, Sept. 13, 1862.

Washington has been in gay humor to-day over intelligence received from Frederick and Harper's Ferry. At who know anything of the antecedents of Colonel Miles were satisfied that whenever the opportunity offered him, he would render a good account of himself. He has been one of the best of the old army. Recognized by all his fellow officers as possessing great experience and ability; known to have been the savior of our army on its first retreat from Bull Run, but victimized by jealousy and antipathies of long standing, he has heroically done his duty. When on his way from the Western frontiers to this city, he was called upon by his relatives in Maryland to accept a brigadier generalship in the Southern army. His answer was—“Born in the Union, educated by the United States, having lived and fought for the Union, I shall stand by it and die in it.” Animated by such sentiments he was placed in command at Harper's Ferry. A few days ago a letter was received from him stating that he expected the gate ways from the ferry to be closed, and that his work would be assisted by overwhelming numbers; but that, under no circumstances would he surrender. He believed that he could make a good fight, and intended to resist to the last, although the Potomac river was so low that

every road leading to a ferry led also to a ford where an army might cross without waiting their carriage boxes. His defense of Harper's Ferry is one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign, and his worth as a commanding officer must now be recognized.

The programme of the rebels, heretofore indicated in this correspondence, is about to be carried out.

It has been pretty well established that the whole rebel army was engaged in this raid upon Maryland, and it is equally true that they will find much greater difficulty in getting out of it than they did in entering it. Deserters, prisoners, scouts and civilians, who have had opportunities of examining the condition of the rebel force, all agree that the principal purpose of this dashing foray was to obtain supplies.

The starving men of General Lee's army have been fed from the abundance of the fertile counties of Maryland, but although they have driven to the Virginia shore large numbers of horses and cattle, they do not possess transportation sufficient to carry off with them more than a few days' rations.

The Union army is upon their track, and they will hardly be able to escape the punishment ready to be inflicted upon them for their desperate adventure in crossing the Potomac. There is no need for apprehension that this force will approach the Pennsylvania line. Its generals will be heartily glad to conduct it safely into the Shenandoah valley.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND GEN. HOOKER AT FREDERICK.

CANNONADING AT HARPER'S FERRY—CAPTURE OF REBEL WAGON TRAINS.

Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1862. Our information in regard to the crossing of the rebels over the Potomac river is from Cumberland, and from a most reliable source.

A despatch from Frederick at noon to-day says that heavy firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry commenced early this morning, and continued until eleven o'clock. It then ceased, and commenced again at noon.

General Hooker took possession of Frederick last night, and General McClellan entered that city with his staff this morning.

A despatch also says that we have captured the rebel wagon trains.

Prisoners released by the rebels say that they told them that they were on their way to attack Harper's Ferry.

The impression at Frederick undoubtedly was that the cannonading was at Harper's Ferry.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF WILLIAMSPORT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 13, 1862.

Heavy artillery firing was heard at Greencastle and Chambersburg this morning, in the direction of Williamsport.

The main body of the rebel army is at Boonsboro. Their pickets have been driven to the State line.

State troops continue to arrive and leave for Chambersburg as fast as transportation can be forwarded.

General Lee is said to be at Hagerstown.

REBEL RAID ON HAGERSTOWN—THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 11, 1862.

The rebels entered Hagerstown at about nine o'clock this morning. They proceeded at once to the railroad depot, and seized twelve hundred barrels of flour. They also commenced to tear up the track near the depot.

The party consisted of about three hundred rebel cavalry, but a much larger force was supposed to be close behind.

Many of the inhabitants are reported as having welcomed the invaders with the greatest delight—the females by waving scud and handkerchiefs from their windows, while the men sympathizers caused the arrest of all Union men.

The rebels also took possession of such stores as were pointed out to them as belonging to Union men, and placed guard over them.

The rebels are said to be gathering in large supplies of goods, of which they stand greatly in need.

Some of the rebels who have been captured say that they have almost been starved, and that if they did not get supplies at once from this side of the Potomac, their army would not remain together long, as they were tired of fighting without anything to eat.

The United States Marshal, the Sheriff and other officials left Hagerstown when the rebels entered the place, bringing away with them all the valuables in their different offices.

Hundreds of citizens also left the place, and the road for miles was lined with every description of vehicles, filled with men principally, as they were more afraid of being forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern confederacy, or of being carried off to Richmond, than of losing their property.

This town is filled with runaways, all of them very much excited, and each one telling what he saw and heard of the movements of the rebels.

Citizens who arrived today from Williamsport say that a very large rebel army is at that point, and it is supposed that they intend crossing there. The people are leaving their homes throughout that entire section of country, and crowding up this way towards Harrisburg. But it is expected that the rebels will soon be driven out, as large bodies of troops are expected here soon from the northward, under the call of Governor Curtin.

The Anderson Cavalry are supplied with horses and other equipments, and when they are prepared to take the field we shall no doubt receive a good account of them, as they are one of the finest regiments in the service.

Nothing has been heard from Hagerstown up to seven o'clock this evening, and it is believed that the rebels will not come this side of that place.

OUR CAVALRY IN FREDERICK—POSITION OF THE REBELS.

UNION, Md., Sept. 13, 1862.

We learn through one of our correspondents that General Pleasanton reported this afternoon that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday, near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons, with a large guard, proceeding in the direction of Frederick.

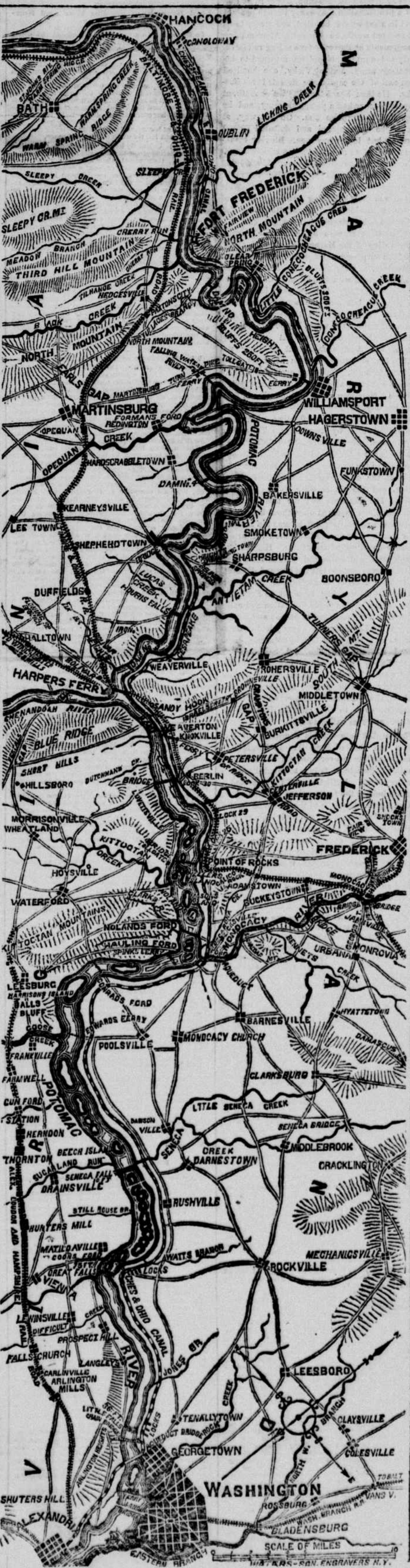
There is no doubt that the troops under General Stoneman, Jackson and Langstreet, who were at Frederick, have gone to Hagerstown.

General Hill's division left Adamstown yesterday, and is on its way towards the Point of Rocks.

Sugar Loaf Mountain, was occupied on that day by our forces. The rebel signal officers were captured.

THE POTOMAC RIVER.

The Fords, Ferries, Bridges, Islands and Other Important Points on the River, from Washington to Hancock—Scene of the Reported Battles at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.



the impression is that they will not leave the State without a fight.

If the rebels do not dispute our passage of the Monocacy we shall be in Frederick to-morrow.

If the rebels want to fight all they have to do is to wait until we come up to them.

All our men are in good spirits and have no doubts as to the result when they meet the enemy.

The rebel encampment is within eight miles of Frederick.

No rebels were to be found by our reconnoitering cavalry on Thursday morning.

Yesterday afternoon our cavalry entered Frederick, and found it deserted by the rebels.

Our forces have been very kindly treated by the people of Frederick county.

THE REBELS REPORTED TO BE RETREATING ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1862.

We have positive information that railroad communication was interrupted and the telegraph wires were cut between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland yesterday by the rebels.

A reconnoissance to the vicinity of North Mountain, about seven miles south of Williamsport, encountered some rebel pickets. We killed and captured thirteen.

It was discovered that Generals Lee and Jackson had crossed the Potomac river near Martinsburg.

General Longstreet, it was thought, would cross further up the river.

The whole rebel force is retreating across the Potomac.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 13, 1862.

The retreat of the entire rebel army across the Potomac river is not believed in official circles.

The sending of troops is urged as necessary.

THE REPORTED RETREAT OF JACKSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1862.

The reported retreat of Jackson is not credited in well informed circles here, and the active preparations of the Governor indicate that he does not put much trust in it. It is more probable that the rebel army has selected Williamsport as a base of operations, and is establishing connections with Virginia at that point.

WHAT THE REBELS CLAIM THEY WILL DO.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13, 1862.

The rebels claim that they have an army of ninety thousand men in Maryland; also that they have an army of two hundred and twenty-five thousand men in Virginia, with which they intend menacing Washington, while the army of Maryland sacks the borders and invades Pennsylvania.

Important Capture of Rebels Near Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1862.

The police made an important capture last night at the house of Dr. T. L. Williamson, seven miles from this city, on the Hookstown road. Having received information that some rebel officers from the invading army were being fished by their friends, the police proceeded thither and surrounded the house, and while those within were having a jolly good time, bagged the whole party, as follows:—

Captain Harry Gibson, Company F, Stuart's cavalry.

Grafton D. Carlisle.

Lieutenant Balbo.

These men were disguised in citizens' dress.

The police also seized Mr. Williamson, their entertainer, and the following gentlemen:—

J. P. Hayward, J. H. Buchanan, Alexander Carey, Martin McGraw.

The whole party were brought to this city, and are now in close custody.

The police were armed with rifles, and prepared for any emergency.

The following body was also found on the premises:—Two splendid horses, a sword, a gun, two revolvers, a large knife, a powder flask, some shoes, boots, fannel shirts, &c., intended for the rebels.

These rebel officers belong to this city. It is thought they will, as they justly should, meet the fate of spies.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1862.

The military excitement in this city is intense. A large number of armed citizens are leaving for Harrisburg. Organized bodies of militia, numbering nearly 5,000, will leave to-morrow.

NO MARTIAL LAW IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13, 1862.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding the citizens leaving town, under penalty of arrest.

Martial law has not been proclaimed.

PUSHING FORWARD TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1862.

The following despatch has been received from Governor Curtin:—

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13—1 30 P. M.

Contradict the report that no more troops are wanted in Harrisburg at once.

I want troops at once, and in company; cannot wait for formations of brigades or regiments.

We are pushing forward troops every hour.

A. G. CURTIN.

OUR CLARKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

CLARKSBURG, Montgomery Co., Md., Sept. 11, 1862.

The March into Maryland—Kittell's Brigade—General McClellan Along—Marching Sympathy with Rebellion—Destruction on Private Property—General Banks—Scarcity of Rebels—But One Line of Retreat for Them—The Necessity of a Metropolitan Railroad to the West, &c.

One of the several immense columns which marched from Washington into Maryland, after the Southern Vandyke, who had invaded one of the fairest portions of that State, threatening also her sister State Pennsylvania, is now encamped here, though under orders to move forward in the direction of Frederick in a few hours. Thus far the march has been an interesting one, the men apparently enjoying the beauties of the country through which we are passing, with all its pleasing varieties of scenery.

It would be improper to state the number of the troops in the column which is marching on this road.

The route of this column up to this point has been on the turnpike road from Washington to Frederick, with a single exception, where a diversion was made to receive the rebels in the event of an attempt on their part to take the road from Poolesville and march on Washington in that direction. We waited at the point for two days; but not a solitary horseman or footman of the rebels came within our vision.

General McClellan has accompanied his forces in this direction, and has personal supervision of all movements made by his orders.

strength has not been ascertained. Frederick is still occupied by a rebel force. Our troops are now rapidly approaching that city, being now but fourteen miles from it. It will be a matter of regret if we do not succeed in capturing large numbers of the rebels, as our arrangements are simply sufficient to secure such a result.

The rebels have but one line of retreat across the Potomac, now that the fords on which they crossed—Nehalem, Hauling and Edwards—are effectually closed by the presence of large bodies of Union troops. To effect a safe passage now into their own country will require tolerance and demoralizing marches on their part. If they proceeded via Emmitsburg into Pennsylvania, their capture or entire destruction is morally sure, with the present overwhelming force marching by various routes in hot pursuit.

The Scotch designers of Frederick City, who allowed their value for the rebel cause to get the better of discretion a few days ago, on the appearance of a portion of Jeff. Davis' ragged and barefooted forces in their midst, persecuting and taunting the Union men of the city, forcing many away from their homes, will be apt to see their conduct ere many an hour shall roll on in the course of time.

It is not expected that any engagement of importance will ensue before reaching Frederick, nor indeed there as the capture or retreat of the rebels now occupying that city is certain.

Your correspondent deems it his duty to call the attention of the commanding generals to a single fact. It should be borne in mind that our Union troops are now marching through a State which has manifested her devotion to its sacred bond on every occasion. Let the generals give ample protection to Union property, both in town and country, and especially the latter. It will be a disgrace rather than a glory to our gallant army if by any acts of indiscriminate pillage on the part of reckless soldiers the Union residents of Maryland suffer through the destruction of their well earned crops.

Now that the government has been obliged to send its large armies in this direction, the importance of direct railroad communication with the West becomes plainly apparent. Some two years ago the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in which many of the farmers in this vicinity were interested, asked the assistance of Congress to build this road to the Point of Rocks—a distance of forty miles.

By the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is eighty-six miles to this point—a saving of forty-six miles by the Metropolitan Railroad. The grant was refused, and now the immense line of transportation wagons which blocks the road, impeding the progress of the troops and preventing a rapid march, shows the folly of the "penny wise and pound foolish system." With this route completed, how easy could the rebel retreat into Virginia over the ford near Williamsport be cut off?

A rain has just set in which bids fair to be a steady and continuous one. The roads, however, in this direction are very hard and firm, resisting the effects of the falling showers.

The delicious limestone water and the mountain air which sweeps over us here have revived the troops. The men have not been put to the test of any action marches. Gen. McClellan has never, in all his campaign, overmarched his men. This is a peculiarity with him.

Near CLARKSBURG, Montgomery Co., Md., Sept. 12, 1862.

The Rebels in Full Force Near Frederick—Our Troops Advancing—The Cavalry in the Front—Rebel Artillery Practice—Rebel Intentions—General McClellan Still May be Deceived—The Rebels' Battle in Progress, &c.

In my letter of yesterday I endeavored to give your readers some insight into the state of affairs in this region. At that time I had no idea that the rebels were in much force nearer than the city of Frederick, Md. My mind has been disabused of any idea, if formerly held, regarding the disparity of the rebel force in Maryland, and the column of the rebel army now probably within the Northern States proper.

To-day I learned from a civilian just from the neighborhood of Frederick that the rebels were in full force in the vicinity. They placed no bars to the free ingress or egress of civilians, but kept a strict picket to guard against surprise from our forces.

Our forces moved a few miles out from this place to-day, and commenced the ascent of the first of the hills commencing the chain of mountains which are called the Blue Ridge Mountains. A detachment of cavalry were in advance. They advanced near to Hyattstown, where they were halted by the rebels in position on the heights surrounding with musketry, and also with shell from a neighboring battery on one of the crests surrounding.

In obedience to orders, they fell back in good order without loss.

This morning, after our troops occupied the positions assigned them, one of the divisions received a few compliments from the enemy in the way of spherical case shot, an instrument, by the way, they became used to dodging on the peninsula.

It is useless to inform the reading public of the probable intentions of the rebels, now that they are known to be really in such strong force in Maryland's case to demand the most vigorous efforts of our large force to check their onward and most desperate movement. To say that they contemplate a raid merely on this or that place is mere nonsense. They stand on the mountain heights and pass near Frederick, and challenge our army to a combat, making their raids on private and civil property subordinate to the grand aim of getting our force into a disadvantageous fight.

It is also idle to make a guess as to the number of the forces we have to engage—perhaps to-morrow, perhaps in a week hence. That their name is legion is proved by the fact that they keep a larger army of Union troops in check than lay before the city of Richmond.

As I write everything is quiet. Nothing outwardly betokens a coming storm of war; nor is it indeed possible for our side to precipitate a contest.

Not a doubt ought to be entertained by the people but that General McClellan, who is present and has direction of all our movements, will effectually deal a death blow to the enemy in Maryland, whether he may choose this or other places as his battle field.

We are now on the scent and trail of the enemy, and will follow him whithersoever his path may lead.

If the enemy holds the position at present occupied by him, a sanguinary battle may be expected, as the approaches are difficult. Unless he is in force larger than the most sanguine Union advocate would give him, our triumph is assured, as we are stronger, numerically, than most of the people suppose.

Indeed, the march of such an army as we have gathered hereabouts in such a short space of time, and at such short notice, seems almost a prodigious work.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1862.

The Reported Recent Movements of the Rebels—Evacuation of Frederick—Treason about Coal—The Rebels Marching in Two Columns—They Threaten to Harass and Burn Down Philadelphia and Harrisburg, When They Get There, &c.

It is understood here this morning that the rebel forces at Frederick have marched from that place in two columns—one to Hagerstown and the other to Westminster, leaving Frederick comparatively unoccupied. It is rumored that a portion of the Union army advanced to Frederick yesterday afternoon and took possession of it, the rebel pickets there retiring before our troops. It is understood, however, that the rebel troops still hold the fords over the Potomac, near Point of Rocks, in force. It is believed here also that this evacuation of Frederick is a strategic movement on the part of General Lee, for the purpose of inducing a part of the Union army to follow the Monocacy, where they can be attacked by a superior rebel force.

The rebel forces on this side of the Monocacy yesterday extended in a strong column from New Market, through Liberty, to Westminster. The latter place is only twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, and eighteen miles from the Northern Central Railroad. It is said, and believed here, that this is the first movement towards the cutting of that road, which will probably be done, if at all, above Cockeysville, which is fifteen miles north of Baltimore.

The expectation that this will be done has caused the coal yards in this city to be besieged by hundreds of applicants for coal, and the people believe that the road will surely be cut, and our supply of coal cut off. The price of coal justly advanced fifty cents per ton, although the supply on hand is enormously large.

The plans of the Confederates are now more clearly developed. They are, as I have good reason to believe, to leave Maryland for the present, except so far as is necessary to keep open their communication across the Potomac, and invading Pennsylvania in two strong columns, to strike at once and simultaneously for Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)